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POETRY.

The following lines were written by Tecumseh, pronounced Tak-un-say, the oldest son of the distinguished Ojibway Chief, Maung Wudans, who in his family last week illustrated the manners and customs of the Aborigines of our country. It gives a glimpse of a highly poetic turn of mind.

THE SPIRITUAL RAILWAY.

The line to Heaven by Christ was made:
With heavenly truth the rails are laid.
From earth to Heaven the line extends,
To life eternal when it ends.
Repentance is the station then,
Where passengers are taken in:
No fee for them is there to pay:
For Jesus is himself the way.

The Bible then as engineer,
It points the way to Heaven so clear.
Through tunnels dark and dreary here,
It does the way to glory steer.
God's love the fire, His truth the steam,
Which drives the engine and the train
All you who would to glory ride
Must come to Christ—in him abide.

In first and second and third class,
Repentance faith and holiness,
You must the way to glory gain,
Or you with Christ can never reign.
Come, then you sinners now the time:
At any place upon the line,
If you repent and turn from sin,
The train will stop and take you in.

THE PAST.

Oh at the hour when evening throws
Its gathering shades of vale and hill,
While half the scene in twilight glows,
And half in sunlight glories still,
The thought of all that we have been,
And hoped and feared along life's way,
Remembrances of joy and pain,
Come mingle with the close of day.

The distant scene of youth's bright dream,
The smiling green the lustrous tree,
The murmuring of the grass-fringed stream,
And bounding of the torrent free,
The friend whose tender voice no more
Shall sweetly thrill the listening ear,
The glow that love's first vision wore,
And disappointed pain are here.

But soft o'er each reviving scene
The chastening hues of Memory spread,
And smiling each dark thought between,
Hope softens every tear we shed.
O that when death's long night comes on,
And its dark shadows round me lie,
May parting beams from memory's sun,
Bead softly in my evening sky.

AGRICULTURE.

TO MAKE YOUNG PEAR TREES BEAR.—I was afflicted by the sight of my garden four or five years, of the most luxuriant and thrifty young pear trees which would bear, but all their strength ran to root. Vexed at this, I resolved to try the effect of bending down the branches so as to check the flow of sap, and cause them to form fruit buds instead of wood buds.

Accordingly, the first week of December, 1847, I filled my pockets with stout twine; I drove down some small pegs into the ground underneath my trees, which had reached low, so as to make dwarfish buds; then tied a string to the end of every shoot, and gradually bringing down to make a considerable bend or bow, fastened it in that position either by tying the other end of the string to the peg, or to another branch or a part of the trunk. According to my expectation, the tree at year changed its habit of growth, and an abundance of fruit buds. Since then, I have had plentiful crops of fruit about trouble—take good care not to let any branches go on the upright system.

Horticulturalist.

TAMING HEIFERS.—Many Farmers deal harshly with their cattle. Cows give more milk by coaxing than by whipping or scolding. By easy and gentle means a cow as well as a creature follow you, and her harshness make it ever stand in fear. In regard to the taming of young heifers, that they will stand quietly and gently be milked—in the first place, never teach a calf to be afraid of you, but rather seek to form its friendship. Before the calving of heifers they should be frequently handled, they can be made to become very gentle, they can be taught to hoist and you may rub their bags; this accomplished, before their milking, it is but a trifle afterwards to milk them. Heifers that are coming in in the spring should be worked upon this winter, sometimes with a card lightly and often touched with the hand. They are always happy at such times to receive a mouthful of something to eat that will suit their taste. As, of course, will make them take a little extra notice of you.

EFFECT OF HOES ON SOIL.—Mr. G. kept a hog in a field of nine acres during the winter, for three years. It was in corn the first year, and no other manure was added. The effect was visible in the appearance of each succeeding crop, and the third year the increase yield was about 100 bushels.

CULTIVATORS OF THE EARTH are the most valuable citizens. They are the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are devoted to their country and wedded to its liberty and interest, by the most lasting ties.—Jefferson.

SELECTED TALES.

From Gleason's Pictorial.
THE EMERALD RING:
BY MISS SARAH M. HOWE.

CHAPTER I.

It was New Year's eve. The moon bright and beautiful, looked clearly down upon the snow-covered earth, and attended by her myriad retinue of stars, clad all things in a rich glittering brilliance. The splendid rooms of a mansion at Newport, were most magnificently illuminated, and never had a more brilliant assembly congregated there, than now graced the gorgeous halls upon this gay New Year's eve. Mirth and joyousness reigned supreme, and fairy feet tripped gaily to the sound of enchanting music, while light hearts beat quicker as soft eyes "looked love to eyes which spake again," while nought seemed wanting to complete the happiness of all.

Apart from the gay company, and half concealed by the shading folds of a magnificent curtain, stood two figures, so deeply engaged in conversation that they scarce heeded the merry assembly around them.—One was a tall, finely-formed young man, whose uncommonly handsome countenance and brilliant dark eyes were expressive of manly courage and a noble spirit. His companion was a slight, delicate young girl, whose fair hand was laid softly upon his arm, and her face was upturned confidently to his. That face, my feeble pen cannot describe it, for it was most brilliantly beautiful—lovely beyond description.—The softly gentle expression resting upon the countenances of both told truly that they were lovers.

"Dearest Evelyn," half mournfully said the young man, "must it be that we now part, never to meet again?"

The young girl raised her soft dark eyes, dimmed by tears, to the face of her companion, and her only reply was a look of undying love. The silence was again broken by the young man.

"Evelyn," said he, tenderly, "our hearts are too closely bound together to be thus separated. I love you deeply as it is in the power of man to love; and in return for my heart, you have given me yours.—Your father, determining that we shall never be united, now to part us, and take you, his only child, far away from our native land, to the stranger shore of France, hoping that absence will cure your true love. It is decided that you must, on the morrow, leave us for France. Dearest Evelyn, I cannot endure the thought that we must part forever. I have ascertained that another ship is soon to sail for the shore to which you and your father are now going, and in it I have determined to take passage and in France, dear Evelyn, I will meet you, if needful, in disguise. Your father must not know aught of it; but yet you may meet again, and be once more happy."

"My own dear Alfred!" joyfully cried the fair girl, her tear-dimmed eyes now sparkling with hope and pleasure. "No words can express my gratitude to you for this. It will cheer me upon the dreary voyage, to think that I shall meet you once again. But can you do all this for me, dear Alfred?"

"Do not ask me, Evelyn," tenderly answered the lover. "I would peril my life for your happiness. Though I may first meet you in disguise, I trust your heart will tell you that it is no other than your ever true Alfred."

"You cannot disguise yourself successfully from the eyes of Evelyn Lessington," answered the beautiful maiden; "but take this," she continued, slipping from her finger a plain emerald ring, "take this, that no one may deceive me by endeavoring to personate you. This ring, as you may perceive, is a curiously fashioned one, and I should know it at any time or place, or under any circumstances. Wear this, Alfred, for my sake; and whenever you meet me, show me this ring, and I will never doubt that it is Alfred Lessington."

"For your sake, sweet Evelyn, I will wear it; and when my heart is sad, I will press to my lips this memorial of thee, and remember that I shall meet thee again."

"I must leave thee, dear Alfred, for I see my father is seeking to find me. We must part. But ere another New Year's eve, we shall meet again, if life and hope are spared us. Till then, let this emerald ring serve to remind you of Evelyn."

"I will keep it as a priceless treasure.—We shall meet next on the soil of sunny France."

"I must leave thee, for my father will discover us. Farewell, dearest Alfred!"

"Farewell, my own Evelyn!" murmured the young and noble lover, as he pressed a parting kiss upon the Parian white brow of the beautiful and trusting Evelyn Lessington. The next moment she was gone, and joining her father, she left the brilliant hall.

For several moments, after she had departed, Alfred Lessington stood wrapped in thought. He felt that he should again meet his adored Evelyn, and perhaps

through the agency of the emerald ring!

CHAPTER II.

A YEAR had passed, and again it was New Year's eve. But never had a wilder storm howled around the coast of France than was now raging. Not one star gleamed out from the heavily shading clouds, but all was one mass of thick impenetrable darkness, save when the brilliant lightning flashed gleamingly out, lighting up the sublimely fearful scene with a more than noonday brilliancy. The hissing waves dashed and foamed against the craggy rocks of the shore of the peninsula upon which stood the town of Cherbourg, with a wildness almost fearful.

Sheltered by a huge overhanging rock, upon the point where the waves broke the fiercest, was a dark crouching figure, which at first sight, would have been taken for a portion of the rock, but which was, in reality, a young man. As occasionally the lightning gleamed over the dark foaming ocean, he would start up and gaze far over the raging mass of waters; then, as if disappointed, sink back again, and bury his face in his hands.

"O, Evelyn, Evelyn!" he murmured, half aloud, "can it be that I have bid thee farewell forever. Last New Year's eve, with the light of hope in thine eyes, thou didst say that we should meet again ere now! I was then without a fortune or a name, and with no friends save thee.—Now, I am surrounded with adoring flatterers, revel in wealth and splendor, and all the honors a proud nation can give, are bestowed upon me. But with all this, I am weary and unhappy; for she—my adored and still beloved Evelyn, is—I know not where."

Thus he mused, regardless of the fierceness of the storm, and communing only with his disturbed thoughts. At length, a midnight bell tolled heavily over the dark waters, yet the storm had not abated.—The young stranger sprang to his feet, and as the lightning flashed out, gazed once more over the ocean. But he turned disappointed.

"I shall never see her more!" he murmured; "I shall hope no longer! A strange fancy had taken possession of me, that on this New Year's eve I should again meet my Evelyn. But it is now midnight, she will not come. This," he continued taking from his bosom a small emerald ring and pressing it to his lips, "is her last gift and I will prize it for her sake, as well as for the priceless service it has done me. It is now my only treasure. She has—Good heavens! what was that?"

As he spoke these last words, he turned in the direction of the ocean, and endeavored to pierce the thick darkness with his straining eyes, at the same time listening attentively. Again, over the dark waves, came that faint, yet heart-thrilling sound, heard above the wild roar of the tempest.—It was the firing of a gun for help from some ill-fated vessel, which was nearing the all-devouring breakers. Suddenly a flash of lightning gleamed over the scene, and disclosed to the astonished eyes of the young man a large but dimasted and helpless vessel. As he well knew the rocky path to the beach, it was but the work of a moment to descend it, even in that thick darkness. The sound of the gun again came over the waters, but this time nearer and clearer than before. The ship was rapidly approaching the breakers!

"O, my God, must they perish!" cried the young man, clasping his hands in mute supplication. Yet he could do nought for them; there was no human habitation for many miles, and what could his single arm accomplish for them in that storm and darkness?

Once more the vivid lightning gleamed out from the dark heavens, and revealed all—the dimasted vessel, the storm-tossed ocean, and the roaring, foaming breakers—to the straining eyes of the young man. The next moment a crashing sound was heard; a death-cry, so wild and despairing that it touched the inmost soul, rose above the roaring of the storm, and most of the crew of that ill-fated vessel stood in the presence of their final Judge! The strained nerves of the one who had so anxiously listened to it, could no longer bear the fearful excitement, and he fell upon the ground insensible.

How long he lay there, he knew not; but when he again awoke to consciousness the storm had passed away, the stars were shining faintly down upon him, and the rosy gleam of morn had just begun to light up the east. As he arose and gazed around him, a sight met his eyes that sickened his very soul. All around lay bodies that had been washed upon the shore by the surges, dead, bruised and disfigured, the results of that midnight wreck. He approached the nearest body, which was that of a female, and drew aside the veil of dark, damp hair from the features. But why did he thus start back, and gaze with such a strange expression upon that pale and lifeless countenance?

"Father in heaven, it is Evelyn!" he cried, in a thrilling voice, as he sprang forward and caught the light form of the lifeless maiden in his arms. In a few moments he had reached the extremity of the rocky path, and walked more swiftly on, bearing the light form in his arms. For hours he toiled on, and at length reached the cottage of a peasant, where all possible means to resuscitate the lifeless body were used, though without success for some time. At length she unclosed her eyes and gazed around, as they fell upon the countenance of the young man, who bent so anxiously over her, the words "Alfred!" "Evelyn," were pronounced, and in an instant the two long separated lovers were locked in each other's arms. It is almost needless to inform the reader that they were Alfred Lessington and Evelyn Lessington.—Though we cannot attempt to describe their meeting, we will listen to a conversation which took place between them a few hours afterwards.

"Evelyn," said the young man, as he sat holding the hand of the rescued lady, "where did you obtain that emerald ring you gave me when we parted at Newport, on New Year's eve, now a year since?"

"A stranger gave it to me some time before, and as it was of peculiar construction, I presented it to you."

"Evelyn, that ring has been the means of bringing me a name and fortune!"

"Impossible, Alfred!"

"It is no less true, dearest. I will tell you all in the briefest possible manner.—I was one day walking in the Champs Elysees with an elderly gentleman, when my companion suddenly discovered that emerald ring, which I wore upon one of my fingers. He said it was the signet ring of a noble family, whose title was now without an heir, the only son of the late duke having been stolen away in his infancy. He then looked earnestly at me for a few moments, and saying: 'Follow me, young man, and you may learn something of importance,' led the way to a splendid mansion in the very heart of the city. He there examined several papers, and asked me many questions, to all of which I answered promptly. He then heartily grasped my hand, and said: 'There is no doubt, my dear young friend, that you are the true Duke d'Etres, the only child of the late proprietor of this mansion, and the sole heir to all his immense estates, and that ring which you wear is the signet-ring of your family.' A few days after, I found that they had learned all my former history, and that I was indeed one of the highest born nobles in France. And for three months, I have been the lion of Paris, and known by my true name and title—Duke Louis d'Etres!"

"This change in your fortune makes me happy for your sake. And had it not been for the sickness and death of my father, which so long detained me, I should have known it long ago. But you will not now wed humble Evelyn Lessington."

A look of unutterable love was his only reply.

A few evenings after, the noble mansion of the duke was brilliantly illuminated, and in the presence of a noble and highborn assembly, the happy Duke d'Etres led to the altar the beautiful Evelyn Lessington as his bride.

Never will either the duke or his duchess forget the thrilling scene of the *Midnight Wreck*, or consider, as a mere trifling ornament, the *Emerald Ring*.

ECONOMICAL USE OF NUTMEG.—If a person begins to grate a nutmeg at the stalk end, it will prove hollow throughout; whereas the same nutmeg, grated at the other end, would have proved solid and solid to the last. This circumstance may thus be accounted for: The centre of a nutmeg consists of a number of fibres, issuing from the stalk and its continuation through the centre of the fruit, the other ends of which fibres though closely surrounded and pressed by the fruit, do not adhere to it. When the stalk is grated away, those fibres, having lost their hold, gradually drop out in succession, and the hollow continues through the whole nut. By beginning at the contrary end, the fibres above-mentioned, are grated off at their core end, with the surrounding fruit, and do not drop out and cause a hole.

TRANSPARENT PUDDING.—To make transparent pudding; take 8 eggs, 8 oz. of butter, 8 oz. of sugar, 1 nutmeg. Beat up the eggs, put them into a stew-pan with the sugar and butter, nutmeg to taste, set it on a stove or fire of coals, stirring it constantly until it thickens, then pour it into a basin to cool. Set a rich paste round the edge of your dish, pour in your pudding, and bake it in a moderate oven. A most delicious and elegant article.

RECIPE FOR SAGEWAS.—To 30 lbs. of meat add 10 oz. of fine salt, 3 oz. of fennel, 2 oz. of good black pepper, and mix them well together. The sage should be well rubbed between the hands, or through a sieve, before using. After the ingredients are thoroughly incorporated, apply them to all parts of the meat, before chopping.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The First Falsehood.

NEVER shall I forget the first falsehood told by my only son. The wealth of our first parental affection was lavished on that boy; and how great was my grief when I found that the purity and innocence of childhood had departed, and he had told his first untruth! That I considered an epoch in his life; and laying all work aside, I took the child upon my knee, while mildly and gently, but in strong language, I explained to him the meanness and cowardice of a lie, and the great sin he had committed against God and man. He was set apart and not allowed to associate with any one for a length of time. His little heart was almost breaking; and had I not felt that it was for his eternal welfare, I could not have left my child for the first time without a kiss. At night, when I next saw my darling, he was asleep in his little bed; but oh! what tears I could have shed when I thought of the first sin that had entered into his heart!

On the second night after this occurrence, as I leaned over my child and talked to him before he slept, I said, "My precious child, have you asked God to forgive you for the falsehood you told yesterday?" He answered, "Yes, mamma; I forgot it when I said my prayers, but I asked him after I was in bed." Anxious to know what the child's feelings were, I asked him what he had said. Putting his little arms around my neck, and drawing my face close down to his, he whispered, "I said please, Goodman, forgive me for that story I told yesterday." Then I asked, "And so you think he has forgiven you?" He readily answered, "Yes, mamma, I feel as if he has." My tears of sorrow were turned into tears of joy. My child had sinned and been forgiven. He had offered his first voluntary prayer, and he felt that it was accepted. Some time after, while at play, I noticed that he was inadvertently about to misrepresent something, but instantly checking himself, he remained silent for a long time; and I saw that my lesson was remembered; the seed had "taken root, for it was sown upon good ground."

Magnetic Masks.

Among the various useful purposes to which magnetism has been applied, the following is not the least serviceable or singular. In needle factories, the workmen who point the needles, are constantly exposed to excessively minute particles of steel, which fly from the grindstone, and mix, though imperceptible to the eye, as the finest dust in the air, and are imbedded with the breath. The effect is scarcely noticed on a short exposure, but being constantly repeated every day, it produces a constitutional irritation, dependent on the tonic properties of the steel, which is sure to terminate in pulmonary consumption. Persons employed in this business, used scarcely ever to attain the age of forty years. In vain was it attempted to purify the air before its entry into the lungs by gauze or linen guards; but the dust was too fine and penetrating to be obstructed by such coarse expedients. At length some ingenious person bethought him of that wonderful power which every child who has reached for its mother's needle with a magnet, is acquainted with. Masks of magnetized steel wire are now constructed and adapted to the faces of the workmen. By these, the air is not merely strained, but searched, in its passage through them, and each obnoxious atom arrested and removed.

Means of Salvation.

THE Lord, throughout the whole economy of His providence, both in things spiritual and natural, accomplishes nothing but by means. From the blade of grass to the highest state of angelic perfection, everything is effected by the employment of means divinely appointed for the purpose. And as the salvation of man is the greatest of all ends contemplated by the divine love of our Heavenly Father, so the most sacred and important of all means have been divinely appointed for the accomplishment of that end. These means are, in a general sense, the revelation of the Holy Word, the work of redemption, and the divine ordinances, Baptism and the Holy Supper; and all of which are of very great use in promoting the regeneration of man, and bringing him into conjunction with the Lord. These means of salvation having been appointed by the Lord, and plainly revealed in His Word, no one who intentionally disregards them can have any true hope of being delivered from evil and prepared for heaven.

A sensible woman of the doctor's acquaintance, the mother of a young family, entered so far into his views upon the subject, that she taught her children from the earliest childhood to consider ill-humor as a disorder to be cured by physic. Accordingly, she had always small doses ready, and the little patients, whenever it was thought needful, took rhubarb for crossness. No punishment was required.—Peevishness, ill-temper and rhubarb were associated in their minds always as cause and effect.—*Southey.*

Race With a Bull.

SOME forty years ago, the managers of a race course near Brownsville, on the Monongahela, published notice of a race, one mile heats, on a particular day, for a purse of \$100, "free for anything with four legs and hair on." A man in the neighborhood, Hays, had a bull that he was in the habit of riding to mill with his bag of corn, and he determined to enter him for the race. He said nothing about it to any one but he rode him around the track a number of times, on several moonlight nights, until the bull had the hang of the ground pretty well, and would keep the right course. He rode with spurs, which the bull considered particularly disagreeable; so much so that he always bellowed when they were applied to his sides.

On the morning of this race, Hays came upon the ground "on horseback"—on his bull. Instead of a saddle, he had a dried ox-hide, the head part of which, with the horns still on, he had placed on the bull's rump. He carried a short tin horn in his hand. He rode to the judges stand, and offered to enter his bull for the race; but the owners of the horses that were entered objected. Hays appealed to the terms of notice; insisting that his bull had "four legs and hair on," and that therefore he had a right to enter him. After a good deal of "cussin' dissin'," the judges declared themselves compelled to decide that the bull had the right to run; and was entered accordingly.

When the time for starting arrived, the bull and the horses took their places. The horse-racers were out of humor at being bothered with the bull, and at the burlesque which they supposed was intended, but thought that it would be over as soon as the horses started. When the signal was given, they did start. Hays gave a blast with his horn, and sunk his spurs into the side of the bull, who bounded off with a terrible bawl, at no trifling speed, the dried ox-hide flapping up and down, and rattling at every jump, making a combination of noises that had never been heard on a race-course before. The horses all flew the track, every one seeming to be seized with a sudden determination to take the shortest cut to get out of the Redstone country, and not one of them could be brought back in time to save their distance. The purse was given to Hays.

A general row ensued; but the fun of the thing put the crowd all on the side of the bull. The horsemen contended they were swindled out of their purse, and that if it had not been for Hays's horn and ox-hide, which he ought not to have been permitted to bring upon the ground, the thing would not have turned out as it did. Upon this, Hays told them that his bull could beat any of their horses any how, and if they would put up a hundred dollars against the purse he had won, he would take off the ox-hide, and leave his tin-horn, and run a fair race with them. His offer was accepted, and the money staked.

They again took their places at the starting post, and the signal was given. Hays gave the bull another touch with his spur, and the bull gave a tremendous bellow.—The horses remembering the dreadful sound, thought all the rest was coming as before. Away they went again, in spite of all the exertions of their riders, while Hays galloped his bull around the track again, and won the money.

Green Wood and Fuel.

Many persons purchase green wood to burn with dry, under the impression that it gives more heat. This is a mistake; three cords of green or partially seasoned wood will not warm a room, for as great a length of time as one cord well dried, and entirely free from moisture. The rationale is thus given:

"Substances contain latent heat in proportion to their bulk." Thus if we pour a cubic inch of alcohol on our head and fan it, the one cubic inch assumes the form of vapor and becomes 1700 cubic inches, capable of receiving a proportionate amount of heat, and therefore takes heat from the nearest hot object, the head, causing it to keep cool. Water placed on the head and then rapidly evaporated, will cool the head from the same cause. It may now be understood that a single pint of water contained in a piece of wood thrown on the fire, will first become 1700 pints of vapor, and that this vapor will increase in size one five-hundredth part of its bulk for every degree added, so that it travels up the chimney, carrying with it as much heat as would warm all the air in a large room for a considerable space of time.

Breeches.

Among the Greeks, this garment indicated slavery. It was worn by the Dacians, Parthians, and other northern nations; and in Italy, it is said, it was worn in the time of Augustus Caesar. In the reign of Honorius, about A. D. 394, the *braccari*, or breeches-makers, were expelled from Rome; but soon afterwards the use of breeches was adopted in other countries, and at length it became general.

The Bachelor's Soliloquy.

Bless me! I'm thirty-nine to day; six feet in my stockings, black eyes, curly hair, tall and straight as a cedar of Lebanon, and still a bachelor! Well, it's an independent life, at least; *no it isn't either!* Here's these new gloves of mine full of little rips, string off one of my most faultless dickeys, nice silk handkerchief in my drawer wants hemming, top button off the waistband of my pants; what's to be done? How provoking it is to see those married people looking so self-satisfied and consequential, at the heads of their families, as if they had done the state a great service. Why, as to children, they are as plenty as flies in August, and about as troublesome; every alley, and court, and garret are swarming with 'em; they're no rarity, and any poor miserable wretch can get a wife, enough of them, too, such as they are.—It's enough to scare a man to death, to think how much it costs to keep one.—Young folks have to begin now where their fathers and mothers left off. Silks and satins, ribbons and velvets, feathers and flowers, cuff-pins and bracelets, gimcracks and fol-de-rols; and there's no help for it in my case, for if I married a woman I loved and the dear little thing should ask me for my scalp, I should give it to her, I know I should. Then there's the tapestry carpets, and mirrors, and sofas, and ottomans, and damask curtains, and pictures crocked—ry, and (you must look at the subject in all its bearings) little jackets and frocks, and wooden horses and dolls, and pop-guns and gingerbread; don't believe I can do it, by Jupiter! But then, here I sit, with the toe of my best boot kicking the grate, for the want of something to do; it's coming awful cold, dreary weather, long evenings, can't go to concerts forever, when I do my room looks so much the gloomier when I come back, and it would be easy to have a nice little wife to chat and laugh with.—I've tried to think of something else, but I can't; if I look in the fire, I am sure to see a pair of bright eyes; even the shadows on the wall take fairy shapes; I'm on the brink of ruin—I feel it; I shall read my doom in the marriage list before long—I *know* I shall.

A Tiger Frightened by a Mouse.

Captain Basil Hall, in his "Fragments of Voyages and Travels," gives the following anecdote of a tiger kept at the British Residency at Calcutta:—"But what annoyed him far more than our poking him with a stick, or tantalizing him with shins of beef or legs of mutton, was introducing a mouse into his cage. No fine lady ever exhibited more terror at the sight of a spider, than this magnificent royal tiger betrayed on seeing a mouse. Our mischievous plan was to tie the little animal by a string to the end of a long pole, and thrust it close to the tiger's nose. The moment he saw it, he leaped to the opposite side; and when the mouse was made to run near him, he jammed himself into a corner, and stood trembling and roaring in such an ecstasy of fear, that we were always obliged to desist in pity to the poor brute. Sometimes we insisted on his passing over the spot where the unconscious little mouse ran backwards and forwards. For a long time, however, we could not get it to move; till at length, I believe by the help of a squib, we obliged him to start but instead of pacing leisurely across his den, or of making a detour to avoid the object of his alarm, he generally took a kind of flying leap, so high as nearly to bring his back in contact with the roof of his cage."

The Rich Child.

A great man may say, "My house, my lands, my horses and chariots, my numerous and valuable estates." A great merchant can say, "My ships laden with treasures, my silver, my gold." A great king can say, "My kingdom, my throne, my diadem, my palaces, my navy, and my army." A pious child, though poor and mean, has more than the great man, the great merchant, or the great king. And a pious child, though very poor, can say more than the great man, the great merchant, and the great king, if they have no grace. He can say, "The Lord is my God; God the father is my father; God the Son is my Saviour; God the Holy Ghost is my Sanctifier; my God is my God forever, and he will be my guide even unto death. He is the Father of the poor, who has made with me an everlasting covenant, well ordered in all things, and sure. He is all my salvation and all my desire." Pray fervently, my young friends, for that piety and that grace, by which you shall say, what no graceless king on earth can ever say, "Jehovah is my God, he is my strength, he is my song, and he also is become my salvation." Amen and Amen.

Bracelets.

They were early worn and prized among the ancients; we read of them in almost all nations; those that were called *armille* were usually distributed as rewards for valor among the Roman legions. Those of pearls and gold were worn by the Roman ladies; and armlets are female ornaments to the present day.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamers DANIEL WEBSTER and EL DONADO have arrived at New York, bringing California advices to the 16th December, eleven days later than previously received. They bring a large number of passengers, and \$1,942,907 on freight and in the hands of passengers.

The U. S. steamer Saranac, Commodore Parker, arrived in San Juan, Jan. 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M. which event created great excitement among the inhabitants.

The principal topic of interest in the Daniel Webster's news has reference to the Indian disturbances at San Diego, of which we have had previous advices.

The advices from San Diego were to the effect that the city of San Diego was in the vicinity of the latter city fourteen whites had been murdered by the Indians, and there was a very general excitement arising from an apprehension of a general Indian insurrection.

If the Indians of the rivers Gila and Colorado should destroy the United States troops and ferries they would probably form a junction with the Agas Calientes and Calulla Indians. If this junction should be effected, it would present an Indian force of four or five thousand warriors. It would strain the energies of this country to the utmost tension to resist so formidable a combination, if it could be resisted at all.

The Telegraph line of stages run from Sacramento to Nevada, a distance of eighty miles, in less than eleven hours.

794 loaded wagons, averaging over 3000 pounds each, and drawn by over 2000 horses, mules and oxen, passed east by Plump Valley House, Nevada, in one week.

Murders still occur in the neighborhoods of the mines. Detection of the murderers is often difficult, and there is an evident and probably unfair disposition to charge every crime of this nature upon the Indians.

A severe tornado has passed over the district bordering on the North Fork of Feather River, destroying many ranches, and killing several men.

A new and rich quartz vein had been discovered at Salmon Falls. It extended Southeast and Northwest, crossing the river.

The Sacramento Union says that the diggings at Coon Hollow, about a mile South of Placerville, have within a few weeks risen rapidly into importance. There are now 2000 men engaged in sinking shafts, tunneling, and otherwise engaged in various mining pursuits. Iron ore had also been discovered in the neighborhood.

The quartz increases in richness as they sink into it. Several pounds that showed no gold, yielded, on testing, two dollars per pound.

Snow has fallen to the depth of six feet in the country above Downieville.

The surveys for the first link of the great continental railway on the Pacific coast from San Francisco to San Jose, have been entirely completed, and the report of the chief engineer, Wm. J. Lewis, Esq., is soon to be published, with the map and profile of the route.

Mr. E. B. Bundy was convicted on the 3d of December, in the county court of Nevada, of the crime of duelling. The laws of California award imprisonment in the state prison for any term not exceeding five years, or less than one year, for the offence.

The San Joaquin Republican says that fears are entertained of another rising of the Sierra Indians.

There was promise of a very severe winter in the state generally.

INTERESTING FACTS.—In the San Joaquin region saccharine matter, of delicious flavor, appears on different descriptions of trees, and in different forms. On the leaves of the willows which grow upon the banks, it is found in a candied form, on the upper surface, early in the month of July. The Indians gather the sugar, and, at their encampment, enjoy the luxury of chewing the leaves. On the leaves of the white oak, also, there is a clear deposit of honey, which is as transparent and fine as the article is ever seen, but it is of thicker consistency. Here, also, it collects on the upper surface of the foliage until the latter is borne down, when the saccharine matter drops in masses or lumps. Its flavor is exceedingly pleasant.

On the ascent of the Sierra Nevada there is a species of pine, much resembling the White pine of the Atlantic states, except that the leaves turn down. This tree grows to an enormous height and size—270 feet in height and 30 feet in diameter at the base, and sometimes the trunk runs up 180 feet almost without a limb or crook. The resinous matter which exudes from the bark has a rich saccharine flavor. The Indians eat it in large quantities.

The California Courier gives the following account of an Indian's idea concerning the utility of Indian Rubber Pillows: Mr. Russell relates that while traveling among the Indians, he carried with him an Indian rubber pillow, which, at night, he inflated. One evening he took it out of his pocket and showed it to a chief, who asked him its use. He told him it was a pillow. "No good," said the Indian; "log of wood much better." Why? asked Mr. R. "Because it is flat," replied the chief. Mr. Russell then inflated it, and it was handed around to all the family, who, in turns, let out the air, and again inflated it. At last the chief took it; "it is good," said he, "very, very good." Why? asked Mr. Russell. "Because, by and by, you will be an old man, and will have but a little breath in you, and then you can get some out of this bag."

TROOPS FOR CALIFORNIA.—About 500 men will leave, to-day for San Diego and Benito, California, in the steamer Falcon. We understand that Brevet Major G. W. Patten, Capt. Day of the 3d Artillery, Lieut. Mason of the 3d Artillery, and several other officers of different corps, will accompany the expedition.

There appears to be great activity in the navy department. Vessels have been ordered to prepare for sea, and supplies and munitions of war are being collected. It is intimated that, among other things, the Mediterranean squadron is to be strengthened by the addition of two or three men of war.

An ingenious Yankee has invented what he calls the "office-sucker" suspenders. He says they cross three different ways, and change sides just as easy. Now is a capital time to introduce them, it being so near

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9. SENATE.—After some unimportant business the private calendar was taken up. The Chair laid before the Senate a Message from the President enclosing a letter from J. F. Crampton, of the British Legation returning thanks for the important donation made by the Congress of the United States, and by the Legislature of Vermont and N. York, in aid of the Library of the Canadian Parliament, ordered printed.

A number of Private bills were then passed and the Senate adj.

HOUSE.—The House, this morning, went into Committee on the Private Calendar.

When the Committee rose, thirteen private bills were passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President, enclosing a report from the State Department, in answer to the resolution of the 15th ult., giving information relative to Utah.

Mr. Polk moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Territories. Agreed to. Adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12. SENATE.—A petition was presented by Mr. Stockton against logging in the navy. A memorial was presented by Mr. Seward, signed by five hundred citizens of New York, directing the attention of congress to the intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary. Referred. The private bills referred by the house on Friday were referred.

Mr. Seward reported adverse to the memorial relative to certain transactions with Japan, and asked a discharge from further consideration of the subject. Agreed to.

Mr. Bright moved to take up the resolution for printing the census returns. Agreed to. After some brief explanations, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill defraying the expenses of the fire was taken up, and the amendment of the Senate agreed to.

Resolution to enquire into the strength of the foundation and wings of the capitol was passed.

Resolution as to the propriety of granting bounty lands to the soldiers engaged in the Florida war was taken up, and the amendments of Messrs. Johnson, of Tennessee, and Fowler were adopted, when the resolution was passed.

Mr. Gorman reported in favor of printing 6000 copies of the coast survey report, which was debated and adopted.

Mr. Allison moved to print 100,000 copies of the census report, his published in the Globe, at a cost of one cent each. Pending the motion the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13. SENATE.—Mr. Stockton gave notice of a bill to establish a line of steamers between Jersey City and Galway, Ireland.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Census printing bill. Mr. Bright defended the resolution, replying to Mr. Smith, and a debate followed. Messrs. Hale, Pierce, Bradbury, Butler and Bland participated. Finally, on motion of Mr. Pierce, the subject was postponed to this day three weeks, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Houston reported a bill in support of a military academy.

Mr. Fuller of Maine, reported back, with an amendment, the bill of 1847 and 1848, respecting the carriage of passengers in vessels.

Mr. Dunham, from the Select Committee, reported a substitute to the former bill making land warrants assignable. A debate ensued, pending which the Speaker presented a communication from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State, answering the resolution relative to the issue of British circulars, endeavoring to persuade negroes to emigrate from the United States. The report covers a letter from Abbot Lawrence, stating that Lord Palmerston disclaimed all purpose of meddling with slavery in the United States, and expressing an opinion that the subject of the circular was never acted upon by the Colonial legislature. The documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Other unimportant executive communications were received, and the House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14. SENATE.—Some unimportant business was transacted.

The resolution allowing the committee on post offices a clerk was taken up. The resolution was adopted; yeas 34, nays 7.

The resolution directing an inquiry into the propriety of allowing a pension to the widow of Gen. Belknap was adopted.

The resolution allowing clerks to the naval committee and commerce committee was taken up, debated and passed.

After a debate as to what subject should be considered, the Senate took up the memorial on the subject of logging in the navy. Mr. Mallory having the floor, commenced a speech in favor of the same, and after some able remarks, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE.—The report of the select committee on bounty lands was taken up. A debate ensued, but without coming to a conclusion the house resumed the consideration of informality in the transmission of the estimates of the secretary of the interior, which was pending at yesterday's adjournment. The debate was renewed, after which, the subject was referred to the committee on ways and means, and the report ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15. SENATE.—The special order of the day being the memorial for the restoration of logging in the navy, it was taken up, and Mr. Mallory resumed his speech.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Mallory's speech, Mr. Hale spoke at some length strongly against the introduction of logging in the navy. The subject was then postponed till Thursday next.

The Senate then went into executive session, nothing, however, of importance was done. Several nominations were received and referred. The Senate then adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the Bounty Land report. Mr. Tuck of New Hampshire opposed it, and also the giving away of public lands, which were pledged for the payment of the debt. Mr. Dunham of Indiana replied, but before any decision was had, the House took up and referred a large number of Senate bills.

The House then passed a bill to fit up a temporary room for the Congressional Library, and then adjourned.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 9. SENATE.—The Judiciary committee presented an act to restrain the printing or circulating shop bills of the similitude of bank bills.

The committee also reported an act in accordance with the resolution of Mr. May, on the election of officers in Grand Committee, which was laid on the table for the present.

The petition of Job Manchester et al, in relation to shell fisheries, was taken from the files and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution in favor of a State Library, and appropriating two hundred dollars annually for the same, was received from the House and referred to the committee on education.

An act enabling town councils to act as trustees for the purpose of holding burial lots, was received from the House and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution was presented that no member of the Senate shall be entitled to any pay per diem except for those days when he is actually engaged in the service of the State. Referred to the committee on Finance.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday, at 10 A. M.

HOUSE.—The resolutions from the Senate, inviting Louis Kossuth to this State, were read.

After a long discussion, the resolutions passed without a division. An act repealing the act of 1847, and an act to regulate the fishery in the Pawcatuck River, (Passed and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.)

Several petitions were presented and referred.

Memorial of the City Council of Providence for an act to prohibit building near to the harbor line. An order of notice was passed and ordered to be published.

The House adjourned until Monday.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 12. SENATE.—The bill from the House incorporating the Pawcatuck Library Association, was concurred in.

Mr. Ballou moved, after a discussion of the States interest in the Arsenal occupied by the Corps of Marine Artillery, that the committee on finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of creating a standing committee of the Senate on State property and report thereon.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The report of Edwin Metcalf, Esq., Clerk of the Supreme Court for Providence, in compliance with a resolution of the House passed in October, giving the amount of fees and perquisites received by the justices of said court during the year 1850, was read and referred to the Finance Committee. The aggregate of entries for the two terms, as shown by the clerk's books amounts to \$836.50.

Act amending the charter of the Gloucester Evangelical Congregational Society, was passed.

Mr. Stead introduced a bill to provide for the weighing of cotton.—Referred.

Petition of Halsey C. Littlefield for leave to file petition against Samuel Dunn, referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The petition of citizens of Woonsocket, for the incorporation of a small part of the towns of Smithfield and Cumberland, to be called Woonsocket, was called for. This led to a debate of some length, in which Mr. Buffum, of Smithfield, and Mr. F. Brown of Cumberland, took part. The petition was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The House then adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 13. SENATE.—The Committee on Finance reported a resolution in reference to a State Library, recommending a concurrence with the House.

A debate arose and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. May presented a petition from the Unitarian Church, of Newport, for amendment of charter. Referred to Committee on Education.

The Governor appointed the Lieut. Governor, Gen. Greene, Mr. Hazard, of West Greenwich, on the committee of invitation to Kossuth.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Act providing for the support of insane paupers, was read and passed.

The bill introduced by Mr. Sheffield was taken up, and after being so amended as to include those who frequent as well as keep and reside in houses of ill-fame, in the provisions of the act, exposing them to a penalty of imprisonment not exceeding one year, or fined not less than one hundred or exceeding five hundred dollars, was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stead offered a bill legalizing certain holidays, which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The resolution from the Senate authorizing the printing of the report on the old State debt was taken up.

The House amended the resolution so as to provide for printing the appendix only, and it was then adopted.

Petitions, with 13,903 signers for the enactment of the Maine Law Referred to Committee.

The Speaker announced, as the committee on the part of the House, for the reception of Kossuth, Messrs. Barstow, Davis, Goodwin, Robinson, and Turner.

The House then adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 14. SENATE.—The Senate concurred in the vote of the House on the petition of the Gloucester Evangelical Congregational Society for amendment of charter.

The petition of the Unitarian Society of Newport for amendment of charter was recommended by the committee on education, and granted.

Mr. May presented a petition of some 50 citizens of Newport, for the abolition of the death penalty.

The resolution on the State Library was again called up, and the proposed amendment of Mr. Ballou was withdrawn. The resolution in its form as it came from the House, was put on its passage, and the vote of the House concurred in.

distributing the laws of the United States, was read and passed.

Petition of Arnold Saunders to have his name changed to Arnold Saunders Eddy, was granted.

An act legalizing certain holidays.—Fourth of July, Christmas, New Year's, Thanksgiving, and such other days as the Governor may appoint.—was passed.

Mr. Barstow presented, under previous notice, an act for the suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops, being what is generally called the Maine Law; read and 300 copies ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 15. SENATE.—Mr. Porter from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill authorizing Town Councils to act as trustees to hold burial lots, and an act in amendment to an act entitled an act to regulate the custody of Insane Paupers, with a recommendation to concur with the House, and they were read and passed.

The resolutions requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to procure the passage of a law abolishing spirit rations in the Navy, were called up, when a debate ensued.

Mr. Macy called up the petition on the subject of abolition of capital punishment and moved to refer it to the Committee on Education. It was so referred.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Finch presented the petition of Wm. D. Lake, and 664 others, citizens of Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth and Jamestown, for the passage of the above named law.

Petition of Benjamin Stevens for extension of license as insurance agent, was granted.

Act regulating fisheries in Point Judith Ponds, was read and passed.

Petition of Antonio L. Croul for discharge of recognizance, was granted.

The House then adjourned.

REMEMBER THE POOR.—We find the following pretty communication in the Dayton Journal. It is well adapted to any latitude:

Reader, wherever you be, how fare you? Have you a comfortable home? Does your fire never go out? Does your bed keep out the cruel cold of the winter night? Is your body through the day clad in warm clothing? Is your larger well stored, so that neither you or yours are in want of food? Oh, remember it is winter! Remember how sadly it goes with your poor neighbor. The winds visit him without mercy. He has no wood pile. His ragged children feed the scanty hearth, with chips from the streets. His clothes are all threadbare. His cupboard is empty, and both cold and hunger pursue him night and day, clamorous for the poor man's life. Oh, reader this is no fancy sketch. Visit the abode of the poor and see if these things are not so. Then thank God that he has made you to differ from them, and show your thankfulness by prompt relief.

Reader—yes, you meant to be personal.—Why is that old coat still hanging upon that peg, all dusty and forgotten? It was there a year ago. Take it down—give it away—it will warm some back. There is that old red vest too—and that pair of cloth pants, and these drawers, and shirts with torn down collars and socks and boots—all very good, and thrown aside for better.—Take them down and give them away.—Reader—yes, you, my lady—excuse me for prying into your wardrobe. Methinks, I hear that old red shawl complaining of your neglect. You used to take it out into company, to balls and sleigh rides and even to church but it is now no longer good looking yet almost as fit for service as ever. There it hangs like harp upon the willows. However, it seems to console itself at not being alone. There are its old friends all around it. The very frock it used to embrace—the very identical red petticoat and its pale sister which used to go together, and there, too, are the hose and shoes and bonnet all hanging in dusty neglect, or poked into dismal holes and corners. Listen what they say. They speak a common thought. Let us go, that we may do good ere we die. We owe nothing to the moth nothing to the mouse, nothing to the low pestilence of time. We have a work to do for God's poor. Oh, let us go, let us go.

Reader, heed that cry, and as yet listed to the howling blast without, how sweet will be the consciousness, that even the things which you do not want are blessing the poor and needy around you.

OLD CLOTHES.

BILL OF THE FRENCH PLAY.—Theatre Francaise, Elisee; Sole manager, M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Every day, until a further copy of that, will be presented the laughable farce, entitled "The French Republic; or, Freedom in Fetters!" Principal characters by M. M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Roubier, Turgot, St. Arnaud, Ducos, &c., and Mlle. Fortune; together with a large corps of supernumeraries. In addition to whom, the performance will be supported by the entire strength of the French Army!! To give every facility for criticism, and the exercise of unbiased opinion, the free list, without the exception of the press, is entirely suspended!!! In preparation, and will be duly announced, a revival of the grand serio-comic-melo-dramatic Spectacle, "The Empire!!!" Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!! No money returned.—Punch.

HONESTY OF A POOR BOY.—On Saturday last a gentleman lost a \$1000 bill in Boston. He duly advertised his loss, and yesterday the bill was restored by a poor boy who had found it and who received \$50 only, notwithstanding that some rogue had tempted him with an offer of \$500 if he would give up the bill.

SHUT THE DOOR.—The winds are blowing—freezing—why stand there talking—talking—why don't you shut the door? "Though you, my friend, may boast a good mind, a soul of honor, and a taste refined, These bitter times, we seek for something more, The first of virtues in—to shut the door!"

DESPATCHES FROM MR. LAWRENCE, in reference to the Promethean difficulty, state that he has received assurances from Lord Granville of his friendly disposition, and that the subject should receive his prompt attention.

Two waterpots have passed over the Island of Sicily, near Marsala, causing the death of nearly 500 persons, and an immense destruction of property and of animal life.

Mr. Smead, the Cincinnati banker, who gave \$1000 to Kossuth, is reported to have given \$5000 on Christmas day to widows and orphans.

BY THE MAIL.

THRILLING SCENE.—BREAKING UP OF THE OHIO RIVER.—The ice which for several days past has held the river completely bound at this point, yesterday morning commenced moving. The rain of Saturday night and Sunday had caused it to loosen from the river's edge, and the breaking up was not unanticipated.—Steamboat men had made preparations, and most of the boats had fired under their furnaces, awaiting whatever might happen.

The ice, in moving, dragged heavily along the shore, tearing away the boats, and piling them up with avalanches of ice upon the landing. At the foot of Walnut street, there were several flatboats borne by the current in upon other boats around there, and the crash and splintering was excessive. About 12 o'clock the ice was again blocked up, and in five minutes after, a lad, named William Goepke, crossed from the Covington side, and reached this shore in safety. Some twenty others ventured over also. About this time, Capt. Shingler, of the steam Jerry Champion, and some six or seven others, made an effort to cross; but when they were half way over, the ice again commenced moving, and considerable apprehension was excited for their safety. They reached the opposite shore without harm. This was the last crossing. Soon after, the whole body of ice, which had been broken off at Columbia came down, and scores of rafts of pine logs and lumber and one floating by.

The destruction by the breaking up of the ice was immense.

Cincinnati Com. Ist.

ANOTHER Melancholy Accident occurred about 10 o'clock, Tuesday evening, at an emigrant boarding house, No. 140, Centre street. There were some five hundred persons in the building at the time, most of whom had retired, and a false alarm of fire being raised, a general rush was made to the stairs, the balustrade of which gave away and precipitated a large number to the floor below. Six persons were taken out dead, and nine were badly injured, five of whom it is feared cannot survive. The dead are John W. Dalton, 8 years; John Glennan, 9 years; Mary Murphy, 8 years; a young woman, unknown 20 years, and one unknown and girl. The corner held an inquest Wednesday morning.

The house in which the tragedy occurred is nearly new and had only been open for an emigrant boarding house about ten days. Its construction so far as the stairs are concerned, which are more than usually steep and very narrow, seem to have been badly planned.—N. Y. Com. Adcer.

SOMETHING very like an earthquake took place in Danvers, on Tuesday morning last. The noise was of an explosive character, and was heard in Salem. It was different from cannon, blasting rocks, or anything of the kind, causing the houses to tremble.—Atlas.

The noise of a twenty-four pounder is apt to be of an "explosive character," and to cause "something very like an earthquake." The Danvers earthquake was unboltted from the barque Tom Corwin, as she anchored in her harbor.

Salem Reg.

A letter from London by the last steamer says the crisis in France has induced many capitalists to invest their surplus funds in American stocks. The Barings, Mr. Peabody, Messrs. Bell, Son & Co, and other holders of American stocks have lately had numerous inquiries respecting the condition of different State and city stocks in the United States. The probability is that if the Government of France should not soon change into other hands, there will be large investments in American stocks by foreigners.

We regret to announce the death of Francis Griffin, Esq., a prominent member of the bar of this city. Mr. Griffin was not only widely and favorably known in the profession, in which his name, from the position of his father, George Griffin, has for many years been known and honored, but he was largely concerned in commercial and financial enterprises of moment. He was one of those whom a community or a social circle can ill afford to spare.

N. Y. Com. & Eng.

EMIGRATION OF THE RAPPERS.—The Rochester Democrat says that for some time the elect among the believers in spiritual manifestations have been quietly removing from Madison and the adjoining counties to Mountain Cove, Fayette county Va., where they have purchased \$14,000 worth of fine land. The papers dictated by the spirits, and heretofore published in Auburn, will be revived in this new land of promise.

THERE are probably more cattle in California than in any other State in the Union. They are suffered to roam over a thousand hills, with no restraint upon their inclinations, and nothing to do but graze upon the richest pasturage in the world.—These native California cattle are well formed, large sized, and surpassed in beauty and strength by none in America.

A man was detected at Vicksburg, Miss., a few days ago, tampering with negroes, offering to sell them passes for \$10 each, which he assured them would guarantee their safe escape to a free State. He was punished with between 300 and 400 lashes, and turned loose.

The Emperor of Russia has been obliged to pass a law to prevent his subjects from mutilating themselves to avoid military service. Sixteen hundred persons had mutilated themselves to avoid enrollment between January, 1850, and July, 1851.

DEATH OF GOV. KOSSUTH'S MOTHER.—A Vienna correspondent of the Boston Atlas, under date Dec. 20, says—"The Vienna Fremden Blatt, of to-day, states that Kossuth's mother died in Pesth, on the 16th inst."

FIFTEEN or twenty steamboats were recently seized at St. Louis by the U. S. Government, the owners having neglected to renew their certificates. The penalty is a fine of \$500.

Forty miles of the Panama railroad will be ready for use by the first of March.—This will save one day in time, and considerable fatigue and danger.

THERE are 198 places in Lowell where intoxicating drinks are sold, of which 123 are kept by foreigners and 65 by Americans.

In Hungary no papers speaking of Kossuth's doings and speeches in England, and this country are allowed to cross the frontiers.

FIRE.

The store occupied by Bragg & Edger, druggists, No. 31 Westminster street, in the brick block owned by the heirs of Thomas C. Hoppin, was discovered to be on fire Tuesday morning, about two o'clock. The building was insured for \$6000 at the Mutual office in this city, which will more than cover the loss. It was mostly damaged by the fire on the first floor. The stock of Bragg & Edger was a total loss, and insured at the American office for \$2500, and at the Merchants for \$3000, which will about cover their loss. The jewelry stock of Henry F. Miller, in the store adjoining, was mostly removed; the loss will be more than remunerated by his insurance, which was \$2000 at the Etina and \$1000 at the Hartford office. The stock of George W. Butts & Co., tailors, on the second floor, which was somewhat injured by smoke and water, was insured at the Etina office for \$5000. F. F. Hoppin, attorney, and several other occupants in the building, met with more or less loss from removal of articles, smoke, &c. The stock of wooden ware on the first floor, owned by Thos. P. Smith & Co. was injured by removal.—Prov. Jour.

AN IMPORTANT CAUTION TO BOYS.—The Home Journal, in condemning the tobacco-using propensity so strong of late among boys, mentions the following fact:

"A few weeks ago a youth of sixteen arrived in this city to prosecute his studies with a view to professional life. He came from a distant State and was to remain here for some years. A week or two after his arrival, he was seized with paralysis in both legs, which advanced upward till nearly the lower half of his body was benumbed and apparently lifeless. The most distinguished physicians in New York attended the case, but no relief being afforded, the unfortunate young man has been taken on his way home, and there is but little hope of his recovery. The cause of his disease is stated by the physicians to be tobacco-chewing—a habit which he early acquired, and persisted in to the time of his attack."

CAPTAIN PERRY states that Captain Martin, when commanding the whaler Enterprise, in 1845, was the last person to communicate with Sir John Franklin, has informed him (Capt. P.) that Sir John, while conversing with Captain Martin, told him that he had five years' provisions, which he could make last seven, and his people were busily engaged in salting down birds, of which they had several. Casks full already, and twelve men were out shooting moose. This information gives strong hopes that Sir John and his associates are yet alive.

SAD ACCIDENT.—John S. Tripp

A serious engagement has taken place between the settlers in Oregon and the Coquille Indians. It resulted in the destruction of several of the latter, with their encampments, canoes, winter's provision &c. They had assailed the encampment of T.V. and killed five or six of his men, which caused the severe chastisement they have received at the hands of Col. Casey and his men.

Alfred Jaell.
Nocturne, for the Piano, by Chas. Blumenthal;
for sale by W. H. PEEK,
Jan. 17 99 Thames Street.

THE House on the Rock; by the Author of
"A Trap to catch a Sunbeam," "Old Jollife,"
&c.
A Merry Christmas; by the Author of "The
Dream Chintz," "Old Jollife," "Only," &c.;
or sale by W. H. PEEK, 99 Thames Street.

For Sale Low.
A SMALL lot of good BUTTER and CHEESE
from Oneida county, N. Y.
A. A. SAUNDERS
Apply to W. G. Peckham, Commercial Wharf,
Jan. 17—

BAY WATER, very superior quality, this
rec'd., and for sale at
Jan. 17. RIDER'S, 171 Thames

ment.
All persons having demands against us are requested to present them for payment.
Jan. 2. NEWTON BROTHERS.

Light Dress Goods.
BARIGES, Muslins, Barige de Laines, and other thin dress goods, the balance of last year's stock, will be sold cheap at
CHAS. W. TURNER'S,
81 & 83 Thames St.

A FEW PACKAGES of No. 1 Mackintosh Store, and for sale by
Dec. 13. CHAS. DEVENS.

FURS! FURS!! Stone Martin, Lynx, Squirrel, and other styles of victorines, cuffs. For sale by F. LAWTON & BROS.

OPENING AT J. H. HAMMETT'S.—A supply of Embroideries, Thread, Lined Cotton Edgings, Linen Cambie Hdkfs, Rib Kid Gloves, &c. &c.

Jan. 3. C. W. TURNER'S.
81 & 83 Thames St.

CLOAK TRIMMINGS—Received this day,
a small lot of cloak gimps, Tassels &c.
Dec. 13th. F. LAWTON & BROS.

A BOOK WORTH READING.—Just published, *Lawrie Todd—the Life and writings of Grant Thornburn prepared by himself, with Portrait.*

For sale at **TILLEY'S.**

